Butler's Analogy of the Great Instrument.

How the United States Are To Be Cheated.

Who Sunk the Pirate Florida at Fort Monrect-The General of the James Was in Command.

Speech of the Essex Statesman at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1871. General Benjamin F. Butler, previous to com-mencing his speech on "The Treaty of Washington," at the Academy of Music to-night, in Pugh's Star Course of Lectures, made an appeal in behalf of the Wisconsin and Michigan sufferers by the great fires now raging in those States. He called upon the audience for succor, and donated his fee for the lecture, \$400, and requested them to send their donations to the proprietors of the respective newspapers. His suggestion was unanimously endorsed by the andience of over 4,000 people. GENERAL BUTLER'S SPRECH.

He commenced his address by asking how many of the audience or the people of this country had read the Trenty of Washington, and proceeded to give abstracts of it. It would seem, he said, that the treaty is as remarkable for WHAT IT DOES NOT DEAL WITH

at all as for the number, importance and manner of its treatment of those matters which it does attempt to adjust. I attracts observation that the ment of claims for injuries done by Great Britain upon American citizens since the last convention of 1853 and prior to April, 1861. Second-It makes no provision for the outrages committed by the British government upon American citizens since 1865, dthough it is well known, to speak of no others, that for the last four years British and Canadian essels along the shores of Nova Scotla and New Brunswick, maltreating their crows, confiscating Again, it is too well known that numbers of American citizens-some of whom hear honorable scars

1806 imprisoned in English prisons, as well on this Continent as in the British islands, at due process of law, and against right, and in derogation of our national honor and the protection that America owes to each and all of her ns, whether by birth or adoption; yet the treaty provides for the payment to the Englishman for every bale of his cotton destroyed by us, even by ident, in the war for the Union. It makes no provision for the redress of the imprionment of the culzen. Is not the liberty of one American citizen of more worth than many bales of cotton? Fourth-The treaty has no prohibition of the payment of claims of British subjects in the Confederate debt, claimed to be due to them, and secured by piedge of cotton, though that subject was thought important cotton, though that subject was thought important enough by the people of this country to cause them to amend their constitution to provide against the payment of that debt to their own causens. We shall see that the treaty has left the question fairly open to be determined against us by the arbitrators. Fifth—It does not settle, in terms nor by implication, in how far the claims of British subjects shall be recognized in properly to their slaves freed by the war and by the proclamation of President Lincoln. Sixth—The treaty has no arried eletermining the position which the southern Confederacy, during its existence, shall be decided to have held toward the two contracts, whether as a bedigerent both at sea and on land, whether a government de facto carrying on war as such or as a revolved terminy simply. The estermination of this class of questions by the treaty would have been of the highest and gravest importance in setting the rights and claims of each government, and the officens thereof, before the several boards of abitrators provided in the treaty questions, too, which have been debated by publicists, both in this country and Europe with more division of opinion than scarcely any others. Seventh—While adjusting the controversics relating to the isneries on the northeastern coast, between our newly acquired possession of Alaska and the British possessions although questions are now arising there as important and irritating as any settied by the treaty.

The ALABAMA CLAIMS.

What the people of the fluited States denominate the "Alabama Claims" are for payment of depredations committed by fourteen robel cruisers, amounting in the aggregate, as far as presented, to

What the people of the United States denominate the "Alabama Claims" are for payment of decreations committed by fourteen robet cruscos, amounting in the aggregate, as far as presented, to thirteen and a half inthons of dollars, of which more than thirteen millions are for outrages committed by four vessels—the Alabama, Florida, Shenandona and Georgia. The case of the United States, founded upon the dependations of each of those four vessels, stands upon different considerations of international law and of facts applicable to each. The first criticism that we make upon the treaty is to ask why did not the American Commissioners insist upon the recognition of the liability by Great Britain for the acts of these vessels, so far as we mean to neist on this liability, so as to leave no room for dispute before the arbitrators upon such questions. This, it would seem, should have been granted, and something certain would have been granted. On the contrary, the British Commissioners nowhere admit any liability and the only atomement they give for the substantial destruction of the entire commerce of America, the untold losses which never can be put in the form of claims of American merchantmen, the insult to national hours, the violation of national rights, the afform to the national heart by the fitting out, harboring, ownership, adding and abotting the depredations of these lourteen vessels is an expression, felt by Herr Majesty's "government for the escape, under whatever creamstances, from British ports, and we have no claim upon Great British ports, and we have no claim upon Great British ports, and we have no claim upon Great British ports, and we have no claim upon Great British ports, and we have no claim upon Great British ports, and we have no claim upon Great British ports, notwithstanding the urgent and frequently repended remonstrance of our Minister, and, for all that, there is no word of recreat, in a "triendly sparty" or otherwise. Therefore, and, for all that, there is no word of recreation and the re

I agree our republic will never be a great naval

THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON might safty forth again to prey upon and burn our merchant safts. His Majesty the Emperor insisted that the right of his neutral territory to protect that the right of his neutral territory to protect that the right of his neutral territory to protect that the right of his neutral territory and demanded, in an unfriendly spirit, instant reparation then in aid of the rebellion. Perhaps that makes him all the better arbitrator on like acts of England neutral territory.

prates had been havened by our gainst navy, and demanded, in an university sprit, instant reparation then in aid of the rebellion. Perhaps that makes him all the better arborator on like acts of England now.

WHO SUNK THE FLORIDA?

In compliance with his Majest, 's promptory demand an order for the return of the Florida was given, and she would have again been let loose upon our commerce, but luckily she was in James liver when the order came, within the Department of Virginia and North Carolina, the commander of which now addresses you, so that he his knowledge of the fact of which he speaks; and, unfortunat ly for the confideracy, but happils for our commerce, the Florida collided as she lay at another with an army transport and sunk it six fathoms of water, where she has lain harmless ever since; and the person now addressing you, as cousied for Commerce the Florida collided as she lay at another with an army transport and sunk it six fathoms of water, where she has lain harmless ever since; and the person now addressing you, as cousied for cooker her value in prize for the daring, galant and patriolic act of her capture.

But what shall be said if the treaty is so loosely framed, after all, that Great Britain has sett to her, by its provisions, a valid defence to all our claims for the Alabama outrages, or at least one exceedingly discust to answer? What is to be done or said if our Commissioners on the Joint High Commission have not only wholly failed to get an acknowledgment of habitity for our claims, but by an express provision have left the door open to a deleance by Great Britain watch may be wen urged as sounding in equity and justice? It is to be remembered that our claim for damages for the depredations must be primarily upon the recess who destroyed our vessels and that on England is a secondary one, because she aided them by affording them too income of the Condectate States, and we hold Great Britain as accessory only. Therefore may not Britain well ingre before the arbitration that as

THE UNIN

Observe the difference in the statement of the two

observe the difference in the statement of the two classes of claims. When our claims of any magnitude are made upon England they are specified as known under the head of "Alabama Claims." When the English catms are provided tor, as against us, there is not even a generic specification, but are all that have been or may hereafter be presented.

True, it is well argued that this country is not hable for damages done in the war to the persons and property of a neutral foreign resilient here, any more than to our own cutzens. Granted. But this government, by appointing

The Southern Claims commission, has admitted its indolthy for all the property taken and used by the armies of the United States in the course of its military operations, belonging to its loyal citzens. Every subject of dreat Britain, being a neutral, must be taken to have been loyal, under the provisions of this treaty, unless some overt act is shown, and stands, therefore, upon the ground of the most loyal citizen of the United States; and for every dollar of his property taken, used or injured by the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States, and for every injury to his person the United States in the English Commissioner and the conscience of the representative of the King of Spain.

I have already called attention to the fact that

I have already called attention to the fact that Thave already called attention to the fact that there is no prohibition against British claims as holders of the Confederate loan. I small probably be answered that there was no need of such a prohibition because the Confederate debt was neither an "act done nor committed against a British subject by the United States." True, but I cannot forget, however, that this Confederate loan was specially secured by a pledge of the cotton owned by the Confederate government, placed in the hands of agents as security for the loan at a given price per pound, making as full a pledge in the eye of municipal saw as between individuals as could be went stated. Therefore it would seem to me quite clear that all such Confederate cotton so pledged became the qualided property of the holders of the loan for whose benefit was held as a pledge. Indeed, I remember that portions of that very cotton were shipped and sold to pay the interest as long as the confederacy had existence.

British subjects, which we have agreed to pay by the solemn provisions of a treaty which are in them-

we have a constitutional provision against the parment of the Confederate debt, we have no constitutional provision against payment for the cotton that we have destroyed or taken and sold belonging to British subjects, which we have agreed to pay by the solemn provisions of a treaty which are in themselves the supreme law of the land. Perhaps the Confederate raid upon the St. Abans Bank during the war would come more nearly under this class of cases than any other; but unless it can be shown that the government of Canada connived at and became parties to that raid it seems difficult to see how such a chaim can be validated. There is still a which may come in under the provisions of this treaty and certainly will be pushed, and that is for restitution of the blockade runners captured during the war. It has been missied, and is still insisted by the Brithsh owners, that all these captures are tilegal, because, among other reasons, by the proclamation of the blockade of President Lincoln it is distinctly ordered that our naval vessels warn of the merchant vessels coming to a Southern port the first time they are found within the mistited waters, and that capture should only be made for the second offence. But soon these warnings were omitted, and a capture was made whenever and wherever a vessel was found to enter a blockaded port. Again, it will be claimed that we have insisted, and offence. But soon these warnings were omitted, and a capture was made whenever and wherever a vessel was found to enter a blockaded port. Again, it will be claimed that we have insisted, and offence. But soon these warnings were omitted, and the confederates at sea, because they had neither ports not a navy. This is one of the grounds upon which the senior Senior Senior from Massachisetts, in his speech against a former treaty, put his case with all his strength, and made the recognition by England of the beligerent rights of the Confederates at sea, because they had one of the season of the season of the season of the season of the s

of mind whatever."

THE CAR NOT TO DETERMINE THE VALUE OF A
MACKERSL.

General Butler then discussed the treaty as it
affects the fisheries and the navigation of the St.
Lawrence, repeating his former arguments, but
raising no new points. Touching the provisions of
the treaty securing the adjudication of our title to
the island of San Juan by the Emperor of Germany,
he complained that Alexander of Russia was not
treated with respect. We have refused to trust tim
to appoint a single arbitrator to determine the value
of a mackerel, even when swimming in the water off
the coast of New Brunswick. We prefer to bestow our
confidence upon monarchs who took part against us,
why did the good and patriotic men who were of
the American Commission in this behalf yield, so
maca in return for so little if what we have seen
were all the inducement? Of their patriotism no
man can doubt; of the wisdom of what they did,
and the motives waich led to it, each for himself
must judge. The secret of the Treaty of Washington
is an all-pervacing lear of war with Great Eritain
Conservative timidity seems to have ruled the counselved the American Commission, tinged—unconselved the part of the secret of the part of the counselved the part of the part of the coun-

link their names to a treaty between two great nations which they might baturally suppose would carry them down through all time.

Or probable if the was was war been concluded? The answer may be the property reflecting person, clearly not been to be the property reflecting person, clearly not be the property reflecting person, clearly not be the property reflecting person, clearly not be the united States; and the same desire for the avoidance of war which has rendered even the Treaty of Washington acceptable to us would have effectually controlled all probability of it. England could not go to war with us. She had neither grievance nor cause. We had fitted out no Alabamus and Shenandoans against her commerce. We had acknowledged no belightereney of her rebels, either at sea or upon land. We had loaned no money to her enemies to aid them to fight her. We had run no blockade with our ships for the purpose of supplying her enemies with arms. We had not destroyed her commerce and crippled her maritime resources for years, if not forever. She had no cause of complaint against us; she made none. How, then, could there have been a war between this country and England unless we had taken the mitatuve? There was no cause why we should begin. Our claims against England could very well wait for settlement until the time when her exigency should be our opportunity. England finds herself powerless to collect a tax of half a million dollars upon friction matenes without stirring an dimedic in her people with which the government dared not contend, while we here collect a revenue of two millions on the same article, and I have never heard the question discussed in Congress or elsewhere; and the skill further fact that such is the consciousness of fire weakness in case of war that Great Britalia has been thrown into a ferment of proparation, and a change has been made in her entire army system, by americangles before that such strong the properties of the personal properties of the personal properties of the personal propert

Commission "bulled wiser than they knew,"

The speech was listened to by an immense audience with intense interest, and created profound

### HURRICANE IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Terride Storm-High Tide in Halifax Harbor-Wharves Submerged-Great Des ruction of Froperty-Damage to the Shipping-Three Men Drowned.

This city and vicinity were visited on Thursday evening by a terrific hurricane, with a high tide, un-

For three miles the water front of the city and the wharves were damaged, and many of the latter were swept away, with stores of fish, lumber, &c. barometer indicated the approach of a storm, failing from 30:20 in the forenoon to 29:50 at eight P. M.

from the southeast, with rain, the tide rapidly rising, the sea in the harbor increasing in violence, and the waves rolling in higher and higher. The culminating point was reached at six P. M.

when the wind and tide were the highest. In the next ten minutes the damage was done. Large VESSELS BROKE FROM THEIR MOORINGS

at the wharves, drifting in upon the smaller craft, which were completely demoralized. Some ships, of wharves. Every whart was submerged and the asements of the water-side houses were flooded. The tide flowed over many streets near the water. THE STEAMER CHASE.

thousand barrels of fish on two wharves were sent

In the city the damage done is mostly to roofs, chimneys, trees and fences. In the suburos several

and hundreds of fences and large trees were pro-

tion, a distance of ten miles, is damaged to the extent of \$16,000, so that no trains could reach the

The travel in the city on Thursday night was sns. pended, as bricks, slates, shutters and tree tops were whirling about the streets and wharves. Dartmonth, opposite the city, was all destroyed. There were THIRTY VESSELS ASHORE

in this harbor alone, including the bark Fanny, from Philadelphia, bound to Europe, with part of her cargo gone and strewn on the shore.

The schooner W. H. Hatfield, from New York, was dismasted and had her hull stove.

The bark Northumbrian, from Bull River, S. C., with a cargo of phosphate, was damaged. The other vessels were mostly fishing craft.

THREE MEN WERE DROWNED off the Devil's Island, in the harbor, while setting nets, which are the only casualties to life so far ascertained, although there were many miraculous escapes. There are fears of

TERRIBLE DESTRUCTION ON THE COAST and no the Bay of Fundy. There was no tele-graphic communication from three P. M. Thurs-

The shores of Halifax harbor on Friday morning presented an appearance of wreck and ruin never seen before. The wharves were shattered and strained. Some vessels were high and dry and

from the storm.

Quantities of timber and wreck stuff floated about the harbor. It is believed the damage will react

Down-Dauinge to Churches-Consternation

of Congregations—Several Lives Lost.

MONTREAL, Oct. 15, 1871.

A terrific gale set in yesterday morning, after a heavy rain all night, doing serious damage to life and property. A large number of wooden tene-ments were blown down this noon, About two o'clock the wind increased, and the

brick walls near the gas building were blown in; also the walls of the new building on Dalhousie street, from which several persons barely escaped. The roof of the new St. George's church was

started during the reading of the Litany, the timber in the root being green and the boits somewhat loose. The consternation was intense, the people rushing out in the middle of the prayers. No damage, however, was done beyond fright.

The Cathedral spire looked like a ship's mast. The congregation, terrified, left before the completion of the service.

Miss Annie Lowe, the youngest daughter of John Lowe, late of the Gazette here, was instantly killed by the failing of a tree, while passing to a neighbor's house, a short distance from her father's house, in the city suburbs.

The fatal cases are, doubtless, not many; but all are not yet ascertained. Many citizens are manned by failing signs and cornices.

The Gule at Kingston-Marine Disasters. KINGSTON, Oct. 15, 1871.

day. The steamers Corintbian, Enterprise, Do-

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

An Address by Governor Bross, of Chicago.

Means of Relief Indicated and the Hopeful Spirit of the Inhabitants Couff med-Important Communication from Mayor Mason-A Bureau for Destitute Persons Established in This City.

mittee of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. John C. Green presided, who said that before the regular present Governor Bross, of Chicago, who would loubtless give the Chamber some useful particulars as to the present condition of the desolated city.

Again, there are thousands of Chicago business men who have friends East who know them to be house, energy the and caracte. If they have no other security to give take a life policy and a soft of the security of the take a life policy and a soft of the security of the take a life policy and a soft of the security of

start at on. e. True, a location must be lound, perhaps a score built, but a couple of months at most are all that is needed to start business with the best prospects of saccess.

Again, there are thousand who who to start their sons in them capital to go in business with an experience Christop merchant, who will glady put his knowiege and cenergy against the capital, and in a lew years these sons with men of wealth and hone. Seth opportunities, my word for it, can be found in abundance. Meter a thousandfold encourage the sons of the control of the contro

Chamber.

The Chamber give notice that destitute persons cannot receive any relief at the Chamber of Commerce. A place will shortly be designated for that purpose, and a working committee of fifteen was appointed for the purpose of looking after those from Chicago who were destitute. A committee of ten was also appointed to confer with the government authorities at Washington in reference to the dispensation of relief for Chicago.

# THE MUNICIPAL MUDDLE.

Situation of Affairs at the Public Offices.

Meeting of the Sinking Fund Commissioners-Painters After Their Pay-The Parks' Pay Rolls Up to the Mark.

At the various public offices yesterday there was but little of interest connected with the grand muddle in which the municipal management is now enveloped. The crowds of office holders and office seekers who turn up just about election time were around, of course, canvassing the chances of the

AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE
there was a steady run of visitors and caders. The Mayor was at home to all, and the worthy Tim Golden was "inteeviewed" most extensively by all flying about, widle Ed Hall growled about the idea when the numbers and dates had been altered in a bungling manner. Shortly before two o'clock the venerable and reverend-looking Dikeman. from the Comptroller's office, walked into the Mayor's office, with his gold-bowed spectacles astride his venerable nose in elegant repose, his hat slightly tipped back and showing his venerable forchead. his face beaming with benignity, while under his left arm he carried a large book, bound in red mo-rocco and tied with red tape. Mr. Dikeman is clerk of the Commissioners of

THE SINKING FUND, and they were to have a meeting at two o'clock. Shortly after him came the now famous Deputy Comptroller Green, the very embodiment of economy, which he demonstrated by wearing a shocking white nat, regardless of any "proctamation" to the contrary. He came into the passageway leading to the Mayor's office with a sturdy stateliness. His hat straight on top of his head, the rim was straight all around. He came to the door of the into the office. Placing his white hat on a desk at the left he took a seat in the furthest corner from in, smiling like a happy boy, dropping a word here and there to those he met. He entered the

here and there to those he met. He entered the meeting room, bowed to Mr. Green, "bade the time o' day" to some who were present, shock Hands with the Mayor and sat down in the chair next to Mr. Green, with his hat in his hand. Then came Alderman Dimood, brimming with good nature. He shook hands with those he met until he reached the chairman, the Chamberiain. He put his hat on a desk, but held on to his umbrella and sat down.

Mayor Had brushed over his shining locks. Mr. Green opened a legal looking document he held in his hand, and tapped it with a short pleed of pench. Bradley and Dimond leaned forward and gazed at it suspiciously; then Dimond rubbed his glossy pate and gazed around smilingly at the reporters and tapped his umbrella on the floor, while Bradley made frantic efforts to catch the ends of his mustache between his teeth. The venerable Dikeman unwound the

opened his red book and then read his minutes, to which nobody listened. Having completed the reading to his own satisfaction, he looked around as it to say, "How is that for high?" Everybody apparently "gave it up," but nobody said a word for a few seconds. Mayor Hait then, turning to Mr. Green, asked "How about those DOCK BONDS

lew seconds. Mayor Hail then, turning to Mr. Green, asked "How about those pock boxps

we were discussing at the last meeting? The question of althorization was referred to you to examine into and report at this meeting."

Air. Green replied, but spoke in such an undertone that he could not be heard. There was quite a little confab, and then it was heard that Mr. Green did not understand that the matter was referred to him, and had taken no action. He did not think it appeared on the minutes that he was to—

"Oh!" said the Mayor, "the minutes may not show it, but I can tell you where you can find it. In the newspapers. I read it, I'm sure."

At this left handed hit Mr. Dikeman shrugged his round figure, holding his arms and hands so that they formed almost a circle, and he gazed at the reporters with a half inquisitive look.

After some little furiner conversation in the corner between the Mayor and Deputy Comptrolier a motion to adjourn was maile and carried. The venerable secretary closed his book carefully, tied the red tape around it handed it to an officer of the companies throughout the country, which for the red tape around it handed it to an officer of the companies throughout the country, which for the red tape around it handed it to an officer of the companies throughout the country, which for the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give, Who means the present calamity cannot fail to give the present calamity cannot fail to give, who means the present that anything would be seen the effect of the evit and which which was failed and the every measure and the liquistic more of promoter than the inquistive look.

Comptone the matter was referred to make my co-operation in every measure and that shall d

ner between the Mayor and Deputy Comptroller a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The venerable secretary closed his book cartfully, tied the red tape around it, handed it to an officer of the Comptroller's office and bowed himself out, the others following quietly but rather coldly in his wake.

THE BOARDS OF ALDERMEN AND ASSISTANTS were to have met, but there being no quorum of either Board present to do business they adjourned.

AT THE COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE

a deputation of painters from the Department of Public Works applied for some three months' pay. Of course there was no money for them. Then a Mr. Vandewater, who was present, agreed to pay them if they could assign their claims to him and each pay him \$5 if he could get a guarantee that the claims would be honored. Some such guarantee was given, notwithstanding that a printed notice hangs in the office to the effect that no assignments will be accepted. The men were satisfied, and they departed with smiting faces, assuring each other that "it is all right; we'll get the money by Monday next."

AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PARKS

everything was going along as smoothly and methodically as ever. The patroils of the attaches, laborers and others for the past two weeks were being prepared, and by Thursday all will be ready and the men paid off.

AT THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS there was the usual crowd waiting to see the "Boss" on all sorts of business. Aspirants for office were there to press their claims to recognition because of the former opposition to the regency, and members of delegations were on hand waiting to the bad "natx up" that now prevails.

REFORT OF COURT ATTENDANTS.

Deputy Comptroller Green yesterday addressed a circular to the Judges of the Supreme. Superior and Marme Courts, the Counton Pleus and General Sessions, requesting them to direct the Court Clerk, or some other proper person, to report to him daily the attendance during the prescribed hours of the officers of said courts. Such officers, having received their appointment from the D

PURTHER REMOVAL OF COURT ATTENDANTS.

Deputy Comptroller Green yesterday continued the work of retreuchment and reform which he has linaugurated by further removals of superfluous attendants of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pieas and General Sessions.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermaster's Department have

of Lakes and ordered to report to the Commander of the Military Division of the Pacific as Chief Quartermaster of the Department of Arizona, re-lieving Colonel Thomas H. Thompson; Captain James W. Scully, relieved in the Department of Dakota and ordered to report to the Commander of

the Department of the Lakes for assignment to duly as Chief Quartermaster.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department have been

made:—
Major Augustus H. Seward, relieved in the Department of the South and ordered as thief Paymaster of the Department of Dakota.

Major Simeon, relieved in the Department of the Lakes and ordered to the Department of the South.

Mc Mahon, who was stabled at "The Meadows," on Sunday, sank under his wounds, though ne had been deemed out of danger, and expired about midnight, sie accused George Heary, the brother of his assailant, of naving stabbed him. George and one Neison Gilhan were committed to the county jail without bail testerday, and an inquest was commenced by Ceroner Volhardt. Moses Henry is yet in a dangerous condition from the wounds he received at the hands of deceased. It is nobed that he murderer will be brought speedily to justice.

## THE INSURANCE CRISIS.

Meeting of the Board of Fire Underwriters.

The Chicago Disaster-The State Superintendent in the Van-He is Prepared to As ist the Companies in Tiding Over Their Difficulties-Honest Companies to Appoint Their Own Receivers.

A largely attended meeting of the Board of Fire

Underwriters was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock, at No. 156 Broadway. The meeting was called by Mr. George W. Miller, State Superintendent of In-surance Companies, with the object of conferring with the Underwriters as to what course should be adopted in the present crisis and of explaining to the chairmen of the different New York insurance companies that wherever a company served his support he was prepared do everything in his power to assist There were present D. F. Curry, of the New York Fire and Life Insurance Companies; D. F. Curry, Chairman of the Republic; J. D. Cox, Chairman of the Atlantic; H. M. Freeman, Chairman of the Market; Hubert Gereaux, Chairman of the Lafayette; Mr. Franklin, Chairman of the Yonkers: E. T. Diggs, Chairman of the Williamsburg City; W. J. Selover, Chairman of the Adriatic; Mr. Fellowes Chairman of the Rutgers; Mr. Townsend, Chairman of the City; Mr. Ross, Chairman of the Queen's; George W. Savage, of the International and President of the Board of Fire Underwriters; E. W. Crowell, President Manager of the Imperial of London, England: Mr. Colston, Chairman of the New York; Mr. Zervance, Chairman of the Astor; Mr. Rankin, Chairman of the Fulton; Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Metropolitan; Geo. F. Hope, Chairman of the Continental; Mr. Mulligan, Chairman of the Humbolds; Mr. Jarvis, Chairman of the Lenox; Mr. St. John. Chairman of the Lamar: H. A. Oakley, Chairman of the Harvard; Mr. Woolcott, Chairman of the Hanover; Mr. Pinkney, Chairman of the Renef; Mr. Crowell, Chairman of the Irving; Mr. Anderson, Chairman of the Mercantile; Mr. Forrester, Unairman of the Broadway; Mr. Nottman Chairman of the Margrave; Mr. Manners, Chairman of the New Amsterdam; Mr. Backhouse, Chairman of the Kings County; Mr. Garrique, Chairman of the Germania; Mr. Johnson, Chairman of the Firemen's Trust; Mr. Sparkman, Chairman of the Firemen's Fand; C. B. Whiting, Chairman of the Hone; Mr. Certer, Chairman of the North America; Mr. Jones, Chairman of the North America; Mr. Jones, Chairman of the Nassau; Aleger Brothers, agents for the Commercial Union and several other companies; Mr. J. H. Goodsell, of the \*\*servator\*, and Mr. C. C. Hyne, of the Monitor (insurance journals); E. W. Bryant, Actuary of the New York Insurance Department, and Ezrah White, Chairman of the North Erists Commercial of London and Edinburg, Mr. H. S. Octott, Secretary of the National Insurance Company, acted as secretary to the meeting.

Mr. George W. Sayage, the Chairman of the Board of Fire Underwriters, before the meeting was called to order, informed the Board that he had received a message from Deputy Comptroller Green to the effect that he wished to confer with the Board of Enderwriters with regard to the payment of the Fire Department, No practical result followed the announcement.

Mr. Savage then introduced Mr. Miller, who the Kings County; Mr. Garrigue, Chairman of the Mr. Savage then introduced Mr. MILLER, who

Mr. Savage then introduced Mr. Miller, who said:—
Mr. President and Gentlemen—About three months ago i received your greetings as I was about to leave for Europe. The first surprise I received on my retain was the intelligence of the awful calamity which had overtaken us. You have my most profound sympathy in this grant application.

It is satisfactory, however, to know that the New York fire and life insurance companies are going turough the ordeal with all the honor with which I knew they would. The losses of the New York insurance companies will of course be a small percentage of the actual loss to the community at large. It seems to me proper in the present crass that I should meet with you and inform you of the best methods of alleviating the distress which must follow this calamity. Isympathize from the depths of my heart, first with those most afflicted—the sufferers in chicago—and them with you, whose fortunes have been swept away and yet who now manifuly come forward to endeavor to discharge your congations. I trust to remove any

the present calamity cannot fail to give. Who mivests money in insurance is entitled to honor from the people and to make more than ordinary profits, because they

LAVISHLY AID

the distressed at a juncture like the present. Centremen, perhaps it may be expected that I should refer to things which have occurred during my absence in Europe. You all well remember that I did not go in my official capacity. I find not travel as cosmoponitan masurance investigator. I did meet representative of insurance companes alroad, out innoficially. All reports to the contrary are lies. I have not the slightest idea of resigning my position. I never solicited the agency for myself or for any once else of foreign companies. I shail continue to do my dulies, and for the next two weeks I shail be in New York, when I will be happy to confer with you at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

George W. Savage was then elected Chairman of the regular meeting.

J. J. Oakley, Chairman of the Harvard Insurance Company, said he wished to ask the state Superintendent something more definite with regard to the appointment of receivers of such companies as should be obliged to suspend business. The general impression, he said, abroad was that the present crists wound be taken advantage of to appoint improper persons as receivers of these companies, by which the misurance world and the community at large would suffer.

Superintendent Miller—I am very glad that my attention has been called more directly to this matter. That power is only in the jurisdiction of this contrare, and impression abroad that the State superintendent has the power to appoint receivers. That power is only in the jurisdiction of this contrared to all to produce the appointment of such receivers. That power is only in the jurisdiction of the court. I am sure you will confer with me, and I am equally sure that if Join you in recommending a treaver at the present time he will be suppointed. Wherever a company is

to show an honest exhibit of assets I shall heartily concar and do all to

that he was sure that the New York insurance combanies would

MEET THEIR LOSSES PROMPTLY;
that whatever assets they said they had they would
be found to possess, and that every doltar of loss
which their assets covered would be readily paid
up. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Cowell, resident agent of the Imperial of
London, made some remarks which went to show
that his company could not be held responsible for
any attacks made on Ar. Mitter, as he was unaware
of the character in which the Superintenient went
aoroad, and after his return had publicly expressed his regret that Mr. Mitter had not had
an opportunity of conferring with the representatives of insurance companies abroad. The meeting
then broke dp.

The attack on Mr. Miller was a newspaper article,
in which it was stated that he had gone abroad to